AMUSEMENTS.

Italian Opera-T.tiens-Norma-

Bellini, who has been enjoying celestial music a heaven for more than forty years, would cer-

tainly have enjoyed a visit to the National theatre last evening, the company of a critical and fast lonable audience, and the enthusiasm and admiration which Titiens, his great sister in the

family of genius, evoked by her splendid inter

retation of the role of Norma. It, perhaps, has been the fortune of opera-goers in Washington

to hear singing as satisfactory in its beauty and

CAPITAL TOPICS.

LYONS IN THE EMMA MINE MAIN HE IS SHAGGY

Cross-Examined Again

INVESTIGATION PETER DUT!

SPARKS FROM THE BELKNAP BADNESS

THE FORT LARAMIE POST-TRABER SPEAKS

WHAT HE KNOWS OF THE MATTER SEVERAL SMALL MEN TO THE FRONT

RIVER AND HARBOR APPROPRIATIONS

CENTRAL PACIFIC R. R. PROPOSITION

THE TANGLEFOOT FRAUDS COMMITTEE

The Austin . Topolovampian Survey

The Mexican Minister. The Mexican Minister expresses the opinion that the revolution in Mexico is only of local impertance, and will be seen suppressed; that Dian's men are rumans from both sides of the river.

Articles of Impeachment. While the Senate was in executive cassion yes terday the Clerk of the House was received, and anneunced the adoption by the House of the arti-cles of imprachment against Geo. Belknap and also the appointment of the managers of im-

termer followers of Cortina, and anxious to secure

Will the Witnesses be Paid ! It seems that after expending more than \$100, soo for the expenses of witness fees, mileage, &c., the appropriation is exhausted, and witnesses are selling their certificates at ninety cents on the dollar—a rate that may possibly become

worse, in view of the fact that owing to the trivisility of the results of the examinations to this date the Senate may refuse to concur in voting increased appropriations to be wasted in like Economy in Fuel and Gas. The appropriations in fuel, lights, &c., for the public buildings for the current uscal year are

empletely exhausted. Secretary Bristow some time since notified the Committee on Ap-propriations of this fact, and no notice having peen taken of his request for a remedy, he has, in seen taxen of his request for a remeoy, he has, in a circular issued through the New York Tri-bung, enjoined all expense for water, gas, fuel, &c. in excess of the appropriation, as the law-iorbids any such expense being increased with-ent the authority of Congress.

On Friday next the Committee on Commerce will settle the dispute that has for so many years been before Congress in regard to compulsory piletage. The modified bill to be adopted by that committee will be probably the exemption from compulsory pilotage of all enrolled and licensed els, which means the entire coasting trade, register between the United States and foreign

The great men of the Democratic party in Con-gress having failed to bring a suitable finance bill out of caucus, Messrs. Chittenden and Willis, of New York, have undertaken to get up a compromise bill. On Saturday night they gave a dinner to Messrs. Soelye, Wheeler, Foster, Burchard. Kasson, Morrison, Randall, Hewitt and Ben Hill. The idea was to talk currency across the table, and they talked it until they got rail of mance and dinner. As these two gentlemen have taken the currency matter in their own hands, it is expected that the country will be saved.

Confirmations.

The Senate in executive session yesterday con firmed the following nominations: Wm. Daily, United States marshal for Nebraska; George H. Fullerton, postmaster at Brockton, Mass.; H. M. Thatcher, postmaster at Salem, Oregon; Wm. H. Smith Henry M. Sweeney and James G. Berret Smith, Henry M. Sweeney and James G. Berret to be commissioners of police for the District of Columbia; Stephen H. French to be appraiser of merchandise for the port of New York, vice Darling, resigned; Isaah Baum, postmaster at Corsicana, Texas.

The Austin-Topolcvampe Pacific Survey. The Senate Committee on Railroads considered and unanimously agreed to favorably report Senretary of War to make a survey of the route from Austin, Texas, to Topolovampo, on the Gulf of California, and appropriating \$15,000 for said purcanternia, and appropriating sales to be personal state of the sales personal sales and sales are manufacturers inter dependent with the tropical products of Mexico. The construction of but eight hundred miles from San Antonio, will give us "an open highway" to the South Pacific. Congress, in all justice, should have a report of the feasibility of said route at the earliest possible date.

The House will, no doubt, this week, pass the steamboat bill reported from the Committee on Commerce. It is the same steamboat bill that passed the House two years ago, and was de-leated in the Senate through the efforts of Senator Conkling, but it has been so modified now ter Conking, but it has been so modified now that it is supposed to be satisfactory to him, and is certainly satisfactory to the steamboat interest and to the beard of supervising inspectors of steam vessels. It does not meet the wants of the patentees, because the bill is framed upon the theory that the way to keep a boiler from exploding is to get an engineer who has brains, rather than to depend upon patent alarm gauges, to, that have been shown to have a tendency to make cupineers careless, rather than add to the

Keepers and Craws of Life-Saving Stationsthe wreck of the Italian bark Nuova Ottavia, off Currituck beach, in which the keeper and his crew of five of the surimen belonging to the stacrew of five of the surimen belonging to the sta-tion, and one volunteer from the party engaged in constructing the lighthouse at Whale's Back, in addition to mine of the crew of the Nuova Ot-tavia were drowned, the Treasury Department calls the attention of keepers and surimen to the importance of always wearing, when using the beats, the cork life-belts furnished for them. While commending the brave and eager spiris of the crews, the Secretary enjoins prudence in availing themselves of all the means provided for success in their perilous service, and says: "Keepers are strictly tharged to see that every member of their respective crews is properly

The blackmailer Lyon, who made such savage testimony against General Schenek while that entleman was out of the country, does not get along very well under a rigid cross-examination.

Three years ago he was asked questions before a court in New York that he could not answer court in New York that he could not answer then on account of a failure of memory, but his memory suddenly came back to him in regard to matters that occurred five years age, and he told his story before the Foreign Affairs Committee a month since with a good deal of precision of detail and particularity of dates. When put to the test yesterday by Air. Chiltenden in a severe cross-examination he gave a short version of many of the important statements of fact, his testimony item differing from the testimony of three years ago and the testimony of last month. Mr. Lyon became greatly annoyed during his cross-examination and talked in a rambling way that created some sympathy for him became of the ridiculous position in which he had placed immelf. The main points of his testimony have been practically wiped out by his own confessions in the cross examination.

The Committee on Expenditures in the War Department that yesterday, and examined John S. Collins. Mr. Collins is post trader at Fort Laramie, Wyoming Territory, appointed through the influence of President Grant. He was for many years a resident of Galena, Ill. His father many years a resident of Galena, Ill. His father and President Grant ware formerly in business together. He understood, in 1872, that there was to be some change at the Laramie post. He was living in Omaha, and came to Washington to get the post. Saw the President; got a letter of recommendation from him to the Secretary of War, who said he wished the President had ordered the appointment, and relieved him of some embarrassment, because there were so many applicants for the post. He waited to see what the Secretary of War preposed to do about it, and, in the meantime, the President went to Kentucky to see his father, who was dying. Witness f had that he was charged at the War Departm at was being a Democrat. Went to the President upon his return and told him about

it, and the President wrote a letter, saying that ruch a charge amounted to nothing, that he had known witness since infancy, and had no warmer ruppervers than his father and family. Witness old not use any other influence, and has never paid a collar, directly or indirectly, either to-get or hold the position.

Morton's Enforcement Bill. The bill introduced by Senator Morton yesterday

endatory of the enforcement act of May 31, 1870, provides that all persons and officers charged with the duty of furnishing to citizens an oppor-tunity to perform any act which a State or Territory may prescribe as prerequisite for voting ritory may prescribe as prerequisite for voting shall give all citizens equal opportunities without distinction of race, color, or previous condition of servitude, and failing to do this, they shall forfeit for each effense to the person aggrieved \$500, together with costs and such counsel fees as the court may deem just. Such offenses are also to be punished, on conviction, by a fine of not less than \$500, and by imprisonment from one month to one year, or by both, in the discretion of the court.

court.

The second section prescribes the same pensities for any person who, by force, bribery, intimidation or other unlawful means, shall hinder, delay or prevent, or combine to hinder, he, any citisen from doing the act required to qualify him to you o vote.

The third section prescribes a fine of not less

\$500 and imprisonment of from one month to a year, or both, for obstructing, on account of race, color, ac., the exercise of the right of suffrage by any person entitled to it under the fifteenth amendment, by means of bribery or threats, or of depriving any such person of employment, or of ejecting him from houses or lands, or by threats of returing to renew leases or contracts for labor, or by threats of violence to himself and family. Democratic High Jinks-Tae Kilbourn Case-It is admitted by prominent Democrats that the drag-net thrown out in the Glover resolution regarding the real estate pool is an evidence of weakness on the part of the prosecution, and that weakness on the part of the prosecution, and that the determination of curtail Kilbourn to rough fare in juil is something intended to scare him. When Wooley was comfortably enseconed in a committee room, taking meals from Sanderson, (strawberries and cream \$\foatheta\$) per plate, early vegetables \$\foatheta\$ cents a smell, wine ad libitions for the employees of the House—\$\foatheta\$0 per day for meals,) the independent press teemed with tales of the berrors of a prison pen. Now it is different, and the independent press is changed in tone. Kilbourn must have a straight jacket and live on a rheep's hallet and a belied corn dumpling a day, or the pretended popular demand will not be satisfied. Wooley talked with statesmen while in his committee room, and treated them at Government expense. Kilbourn cannot now talk to even a Democratic Congressian, or pay for his own wine. But this Congress is made of sterner stuff than any of its predecessors. Kilbourn has actually out \$15 per day during his confinement. Fround, when his itemined bills were called for, rolled the whites of his eyes heavenward, threw up his hands and said, "Miss Gottl' I am ruined!" The committee severely censures Sergeant-at-Arms Thompson because he bankrupted the House contingent fund. the determination of curtail Kilbourn to rough

The Rio Brava.

the Secretary of the Navy: Brownsville, Tex., April 1. Weshington, D. C.:
Am under way for Matsmoras: will confer with
consul and report. HENRY L. JOHNSON,
Com'g U. S. steamer His Bravo.

ANOTHER DISPATCH. MATANORAS, April 1, 1876.
M. Robeson, Secretary of the Nory,

MATANORAS, April 1, 1870.

Washington:
Have conferred with the consul. The revolutionists, about 1,200 strong, within sight of the city, and an attack momentarily expected. The immediate danger apprehended is that the dovernment troops will join the insurgents and sack the city. The principal business houses are closed, and the city in a state of panic. Many Mexicans and foreigners are crossing to Brownsville, including the German consul and Mexican officials and their families. I am in a position to effectually use all the force at my command, which may be insufficient if a general outbreak occurs.

HENRY L. JOHNSON,

THE CITY TAKES. M. Roberon, Secretary of the Navy,

Hon. Geo. M. Robeson, Secretary of the Survey,
Washington:
Insurgents under Porfirio Diax took possession
of this city this morning, meeting with very little opposition. Up to the present time perfect
order is maintained, Gen. La Barra, with about
twenty men, escaped to Brownsville. I can see
no prospect of the Mexican Government retaking Matamoras for some time, as all its troops in
this vicinity have either surrendered or joined
the insurgents.

Committee.

Knott's select committee to-day touching the Attorney General's action in the Babcock case, Bliss' testimony was mainly concerning the cir-cumstances of Roger M. Sherman's visit to St-Bliss' testimony was mainly concerning the circumstances of Roger M. Sherman's visit to St.
Louis, ostensibly to take depositions in regard to
two lots of crooked whisky that had been seized
in New York and remained there six weeks, when
he might have taken the depositions he required
in two days at the furthest. Gen. Henderson's
testimony was far more voluminous. He had
been in the secrets of the case, in its political as
well as its criminal aspects, and some portions of
his testimony, in which he related conversations
had by himself with Secretary Bristow, were of
unusual interest. The testimony of Gen. Henderson was largely in the nature of hearsay, or
rather in the nature of a divulgence of the confidence that had been reposed in by Mr. Bristow,
Mr. Wilson and other officials here. It is realously guarded by the committee, and nothing
more than a general idea of its nature can now be
obtsized. To morrow Stilson Hutchings, of the
St. Louis Times, will be put on the stand.

There has been a good deal of nervous twitching in the newspapers recarding these men when
they talked to reporters, but when they are put
on the stand they have an entirely different story
from that hinted at in the Western papers. The
much-abused Attorney General is sworn point
blank into great favor, and the President can
hardly be talked of with them, for they all agree
that they have not only not authorized the statements of the Opposition press, but that they are
completely wrong.

River and Harbor Appropriations.

The river and harbor appropriation bill re-ported to the House yesterday, by Mr. Hereford, of West Virginia, appropriates in all the sum of \$5,872 850. Among the items are the following : FOR NEW ENGLAND.

FOR NEW BRGLAND.

Connecticut river, below Hartford, \$20,000; Fall river, Mass., \$10,000; New Bedford harbor, \$40,000; Merrimae river, Mass., \$10,000; entrance to S. Jeen harbor, \$10,100; Penonscot river, Me., \$12,000; Cocheco river, N. H.. \$15,000; Burlington harbor, Vt. \$20,000; Dreakwater at Block island, R. I., \$20,000; Boston harbor, \$50,000; Plymouth harbor, \$50,000.

FOR NEW YORK.

Dunkirk harbor, \$18,000; Buffalo barbor, \$75,000;
Wilson harbor, \$10,000; for removing obstructions
at Hell Gate, \$20,000; Uswego harbor, \$70,000;
Harlem river, \$41,000; Hudson river, \$25,000; Rondout harbor, \$30,000; for dredging the Hudson in
front of Jersey City, \$25,000; Port Jefferson, L.
L. \$6,000; for improving the channel between
Staten island and New Jersey, \$10,000. FOR NEW JERSEY AND PENNSYLVANIA.

Delaware river below Petty's Island, \$80,000; chuylkili river, \$18,000; Delaware river between renton and White Hill, N. J., \$75,000; Eric har-

For removing obstructions at the harbor of Wilmington, Del., and to improve the harbor, \$16,000; for the construction of piers in Delaware bay, near Lewes, \$30,000, for the construction of piers of the Ice harbor and removal of the obstructions at New Castle, \$12,000.

MARYLAND,

VIRGINIA AND WEST VIEGINIA.

To improve the mouth of the Occoquan, \$2,400; Aquia creek, \$3,000; Nomini creek, \$1,000; Aconting creek, \$4,000; Respendence river, \$10,000; James river, \$60,000; Creat Kanawha river, W. Va., including for the purchase of sites for dams and locks, (not exceeding \$15,000,) in all, \$300,000; Elk river, W. Va., \$20,000; Appomatiox river, \$30,000; South branch of Elizabeth river, \$6,000; Namsemond river, \$6,000; New river, from the lead mines in Wythe county to the mouth of the Greenbrier, \$25,000; Nattapony river, \$10,000; Panmaky river, \$6,000; Novick harbor, \$13,000; Panmaky river, \$6,000; Novick harbor, \$13,000; Upper Monongahels, near Morgantown, W. Va., \$25,000.

FOR THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.

Cane Fear river, N. C., \$100,000; French Bund VIRGINIA AND WEST VIRGINIA.

FOR THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.

Cape Fear river, N. C., \$100,000; French Bund river, N. C., \$15,000; improvement of Pimileo river, \$2,000; Olimch river, Tenn., \$10,000; Cumberland river, above Nashville to the Kentunky line, \$25,000, and thence to Smith's shoals, \$20,000; for Saline Pars and bay, Texas, \$60,000; to deepen the mouth of Tumty rivel; Galreston bay, \$12,500; for Pass Cavallo bay, Matsguda iniet, Texas, \$40,000; Coora river, Ga., \$40,000; Uaachita river, Ark., \$5,000; Tombigbee river, \$13,900; harbor of Uedar Keys, Fla., \$10,000; to resmove the raft in Red river, La., and to close the Tomi bayou, \$40,000; Yasoo river, Miss., \$22,000; for Passaquals bay, Miss., \$10,000; for White and St. Francis rivers, Ark., \$15,000; harbor at Etowah, Ga., \$15,000; Omulgee river, Ga., \$200,000; per tof Darien, Ga., \$4,000; improvement of the bar at the harbor of Galveston, Texas, \$200,000; Big Sandy river, Kr., \$5,000; for improvement of the Mississippi, Missouri and Arkansas rivers, \$125,000; for improvement of the Mississippi, \$100,000; to continue the work on the ship channel at Galveston bay, \$150,000.

NORTHWEST OF THE ORIO AND PACIFIC COAST.

Harbor of Duluth, \$15,000; for small harbors in Michigan, \$100,000; Falls of St. Anthony, \$125,000; Barbor of Toledo, Chio, \$75,000; Sandusky harbor, Ohio, \$65,000; Or a break water at Cieveland, \$75,000; Chicago harbor, \$5,000; Des Radnes rapida, Mississippi river, \$275,000; Lower Willamette and Columbia rivera, Oragon, \$15,000; Upper Willamette, \$15,000; Upper Odumbia river, including Snake river, Oragon, \$15,000; for breakwater at Wilmington, California, \$30,000; for Sacramento and Feather rivers, \$15,000; Cakitand harbor, California, \$75,000; San Josquin river below Stockton, Cal., \$20,000; Montrey harbor, Cal., \$12,000; Mannitowac harbor, Wise, \$6,000; for the Missouri river at the cut on the Kansas shore, to protect the city of St. Joseph, \$10,000; Michiga Lity harbor, Ind., \$50,000; for improving the channel of the Mississippi opposite St. Louis by the construction of a low dam across the channel east of Arsenal island, and known as Gobokischute, \$60,000; for St. Mary's river and St. Mary's Falls canal, Mich., \$30,000; for Milwaukee

harbor, \$26,000; to improve the Mississippi at the Falls of St. Anthony, provided that no part of the money shall be used on the falls, \$20,000; for Fox and Wisconsin river improvements \$190,000; harbor of refuge at Lake Huon, \$100,000; Chippowa river, Wis, \$15,000; Orage river, Mo., \$25,000; Wabash river, Ind., \$75,000; Calumet harbor, Ill., \$23,000; Illinois river, \$4,000; Rock Irland rapids, \$20,000; to improve the Mississippi river between the mouths of the Illinois and Ohio rivers, \$415,000 to be expended between the mouth of the Illinois and Ohio river, \$200,000; and \$20,000 of this amount to be used to prevent evasion and distinction between the foot of Dickey Island and the mouth of the hie; for improvement of the Ohio river, \$270,000.

the mouth of the whice for improvement of the Obic river, \$2T0,000.

The above embraces only the most important works provided for. An appropriation of \$5.500 is mace for a survey to ascertain the practicability and cost of construction of a water route for transportation from the St. Mary's river, on the line between Georgia and Florida, through Okefinokee swamp, and thence to the most available route to the Gulf of Mexico. A large number of surveys in all parts of the country have also been ordered. The Emma Mine Investigation.

The cross-examination of James E. Lyon was continued before the Committee on Foreign Afcontinued below the desired to make an explana-tion concerning his testimony of Saturday. In-stead of visiting Salt Lake in the spring of 1870, t was about the first of September or the last of it was about the first of September or the last of August, subsequent to the preliminary examination before Judge Brady, which was in July, 1870. Therefore he dion't know the value of the mine till he visited Salt Lake and saw the working of the lode in which he previously claimed an interest. This explanatioe, he said, made his testimony perfectly consistent.

Mr. Chittenden, counsel for Mr. Schenek, said that since Saturday they had communicated with Sait Lake, and received a telegram in reply that Lyon arrived there on the 22d of May, 1870. Mr. Chittenden asked whether this information was correct.

orrect.

Lyon answered that he had telegraphed to the st. Nicholas hotel, as to the time he left there to to Salt Lake, and was informed that it was go to Sait Lake, and was informed that it was the 11th of August.
Air, Chittenden. Have you any recollection that you arrived at Sait Lake at or about the 22d day of May, 1870? A. I do not know.
Q. Then you will not swear that you were in Sait Lake as early as May, 1870? A. I think I was there in the spring, but do not know posi-tively. was there in the spring, but do not know positively.

Lyon, in the course of the cross-examination,
was interrogated at length about what he had
heretofore stated concerning transactions in
Emma mine shares in London by Gen, Schenck,
Parke and others. He believed the Emma mine
business was a fraud on the British public, but
he took no means to inform them of the fact, as
that was not his business.

Q. Did you swear before this committee that
Parke ever told you of his giving shares or anything else to Gen. Schenck to induce him to become officially associated with the Emma Mine
Company? A. I never stated that Parke said to
me that he had given Schenck shares to become
a director. I do not think he ever used that language to me.

Q. Did you, at any time, have a conversation
with Parke, and If so, when, on the subject of the

guage to me.

Q. Did you, at any time, have a conversation with Parke, and if so, when, on the subject of the arangement with Schenez, you having testined before the New York court that Stewart told you such an arrangement had been made. Your answer then was, "No, sir, I don't think I did." Do you report that answer now: A. I have no recollection of his telling me so blainly.

Mr. Obittenden asked Lyon, who had referred to conversations with Col. Haxter in his office, and had been shown by Baxter the Emma mine patent, whether he ever had one word of conversation with Baxter in his life?

Lyon replied that he had had more than one conversation with him. On one occasion it was about the patent of the Emma mine. He wanted to know of Mr. Chittenden what the catch or trick was.

to know of Mr. Chittenden was the trick was.
Mr. Chittenden replied that the patent was Mr. Chittenden replied that the patent was never there.

Mr. Lyon raid he believed he saw it there. He called to satisfy his curiosity as to the way the ore was carried out.

Mr. Chittenden asked Lyon whether any other person than himself was present when Parke, as alleged, spoke to him adversely to the Emma mine. Lyon answered that he believed both Stewart Lyon answered that he believed both Stewart and Parke were present when the question arose about satisfying the English shareholders why no ere was taken out of the mine. Stewart on that occasion said they could represent that work could not be prosecuted during the winter on account of heavy snows, and that there was money enough in hand to pay dividends for seven mentles. Parke intended to sell out on the strength of this.

of this.

Q. Did you not positively swear in New York that no one was present during that conversation but Parks and yoursell? A. I believe both Parks and Stewart were present, but four years having passed he could not be certain.

G. J. Hillyer, who was attorney, with ex-Senator Stewart, for Lyon, in his litigation concerning the Funna Mine in the spring of 1871, was exam.

The bill introduced yesterday by Senator Ed munds to create a sinking fund for the liquida munds to create a sinking fund for the liquidation of Government bonds advanced to the Central Pacific Railroad Company embodies a proposition submitted to him as chairman of the Judiciary Committee, by Vice President Huntington,
in behalf of that company, substantially as follows: The company is to convey and release to
the United States all the unsold lands hitherto
granted to it in the State of Nevada and in
Utah Territory, and the Secretary of the Treasury is thereupen to place to the credit of a sinking fund for the company the value of these lands,
computed at \$2.50 per acre. The company will
also pay into the Treasury for account of this
fund the proceeds of any such lands hitherto sold
by it, to the extent of the excess it may have received over and above \$2.50 per acre, and the costs
of surveying.

The third section of the bill directs the Secretary of the Treasury to carry to the credit of
this sinking fund all amounts due the company
of Government transportation up to the 1st day
of last January, which if not amounting at said
date to \$4,000.00 shall be made up to that sum
by the company.

The fourth section requires the company to nav

selized by others and distorted from their primary signification for no other purpose apparently than to harass the companies or to serve personal ands.

He then calls attention to the Supreme Court decision sustaining the position held by the Pacific Railroad Company in regard to the time when they are liable to repay the Government advances of interest; refers to the sums earned by Government transportation, but withheld from them by the Treasury, notwithstanding this decision, and speaks of the suits now pending relative to the other form of repayment from their net earnings, &c. He also argues that the Government annually saves, by reason of the use of these railroads, a sum far exceeding the amount of interest paid on their bonds, and complains that they are by arbitrary constructions of law compelled to perform much gratuitous service for the Government which was not contemplated by their cherter. He thinks that the ceaseless agitation of business or long-settled issues is unseemly and wasterial, and places both parties in a faise attitude.

He denies that the Central Pacific Railroad Company expects to escape the repayment of its entire indebtedness to the Government when the subsidy bonds mature. Although the sum will then be from fifty to seventy million dollars, the company hopes to be able to repay it fix the ranner and at the time it becomes use. He is aware, however, that many persons apprehend that the Government will be compelled to take possession of the Pacific railroad, and assume the burden of the court will be company persons apprehend that the Government will be company for the property.

He says it is obvious that if his company is compalled to provide for the whole of its second mortage bonds, within the life time of the bonds, the whole was sum must be draw

Another large batch of bills were introduced in the House yesterday to pay parties who are sileged to have sustained damages by reason of the improvements in the District. The amounts claimed are as follows: W. Beverly, \$500; John H. Sommers, \$1,000; T. A. McLaughith, \$500; Uhristian Anderson, \$1,000, and John Melits, \$600.

Mr. Henkle introduced yesterday a bill author laing the Secretary of the Treasury, in adjusting the secounts of Wm. R. Williams, collecter of internal revenue for the Finh Maryland district, to allow a credit of \$513.54, that being the smount of which he was robbed, in cash and stamps, on April 27, 1876.

FORTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

EOUNTIES TO COLORED EOLDIERS THE WAR ON THE BANKRUPT ACT

> SENATE AND THE PRESIDENT SALARY BILL EXECUTIVE OFFICIAL ACTS ABROAD

> > NEGOTIATING NEW TREATIES WITH CHINA

The House Regulating Kilbourn's Diet

MONDAY, April 3, 1876.

The CHAIR laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of War isc prespondence submitted by the chief of engl neers relative to the Louisville and Portland canal. Committee on Commerce. Mr. KERNAN presented remoustrance of citizens of New York against any change in the nems of New York against any change in the tariff. Committee on Finance.

Mr. INGALIS presented memorial of United States pensioners, residing in Kansas, protesting against the transfer of the Pension Bureau to the

War Department.
Mr. MERRIMON presented memorial of the Heard of Trade of Wilmington, N. C., asking that the signal service be organized into a sepa-Mr. WITHERS stated that his colleague [Mr. JOHNSTON] was detained at home by illness in JOHNSTON I was declared at noise by liness in his family. Mr. CUCKRELL, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported adversely on the bill to authorize the construction of a military tele-graph from

FORT CANDY TO PORTLAND and Astoria, Oregon.

Mr. MITUHELL said this bill never should have gone to the Allitary Committee. He moved that it be referred to the Committee on Commerce. Agreed to.

Mr. COUKRELL, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported a substitute for the bill to throw open the Fort Sedgwick military reservation to settlement.

Mr. LOGAN, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported the bill to place the name of Daniel Kelly upon the muster-roll of company F. 2d Tennessee lofantry. Placed on the calendar.

Mr. WRIGHT, from the Committee on Claims, P. WRIGHT, from the Committee on Claims, reported adversely on the claim of the Seaboard and Roanoke Railrond Company. Laid on the table.

table. Also, adversely from the same committee on the bill for the relief of Major Nicholas Vedder. Placed on the calendar. Mr. LOJAN, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported House bill for the relief of Thes. W. Mackey, late first leutenant of the Teuth Pennsylvania Reserve volunteer corps. Tenth Pennsylvania Reserve volunteer corps. Passed.

Mr. HAMLIN gave notice that on Wednesday next he would ask to submit some remarks in explanation of the bill in reference to the postage on third-class mail matter.

Mr. CHRISTIANUY, from the Committee on Claims, reported adversely on the claim of Rebert Loring, of Tennessee. Placed on the calendar with the adverse report.

Also, adversely on the claim of Joseph Segar for the removal of the Hygeia hotel at Fortress Morroe. Laid on the table.

Mr. CLAYTON, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported adversely on certain memorials, and a bill on the equalization of bounties to colored soldiers, and, on his motion, Senate bill 271 on the same subject was recommitted to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. MCHTON introduced bill to amend the second, fourth and sixth sections of the enforcement act of May 31, 1870, and a substitute for sections 5506 and 5507 or the Revised Statutes. He asked that it be referred to the

CONNITTEE ON THE JEDICIARY. COMMITTEE ON THE JEINGLARY.

He said it was to obviate the objections raised by
the Supreme Court to the enforcement act.

Mr. EDMUNDS, by request, introduced bill to
provide a sinking fund for the liquidation of the
bonds advanced by the United States to the Centrial Pacific and Western Pacific railroads. Committee on the Judiclary.

Mr. HOWE introduced a bill to amend chapter
second of the acts of the second session of the
Forty-third Congress in reference to the improve-

Forty-third Congress in reference to the improve-ment of the Fox and Wisconsin rivers. Passed. Mr. CONKLING, by request, introduced a bill for the relief of Edwin A. Wheeler. Referred to the Committee on Patents. Mr. MORKILL, of Vt., submitted a resolution directing the Committee on the District of Co-lumbia to inquire and report what additional jail accommodations are necessary for the District of Columbia. Adopted Joinmbla. Adopted.
Mr. CHRISTIANUY submitted a memorial from the Detroit Eqard of Trade, and Mr. MOR-TON a memorial from the Indianapolis Board of Trade, relative to the value of the signal service.

system of bankruptcy throughout the United States.
Mr. MORTON moved as an amendment a clause repealing absolutely

THE RANKRUFT ACT,
to take effect on July 1, 1876, but not to affect suits in bankruptcy then pending.
Mr. THURMAN said the House bill repealing the bankrupt act was now before the Judiciary Committee, and the Senator could wast until that bill was reported, and then be sould accomplish his object. The pending bill was designed to accomplish a special at d necessary purpose.
Mr. CONKLING said the proper way was to bring in all these amendments to the bankrupt bill. Mr. CONKLING said the proper way was to bring in all these amendments to the bankrupt bill.

Mr. WRIGHT seconded the request of Mr. Trunman that Mr. Morron should withdraw his amendment. The question of the absolute repeal of the bankrupt act was of the greatest importance to the people of the whole country, and now was not the time to discuss it.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN said the times were very hard, and it there was no bankrupt law the Senate would be flooded with petitions from all over the country asking the enactment of a bankrupt law.

Mr. MORTON thought the time had arrived for a repeal of the bankrupt act. In his State the sentiment for its repeal was overwhelming, both among the people and the bar. The information that came to him was that the law had degenerated into a mere instrument of fraud. No one now ever expects to get anything out of a bankrupt's estate. Under the operation of the law everything is swallowed up in costs and fees.

Mr. McDUNALD concurred entirely in the opinion of his colleague as to the sentiment in Indiana.

Mr. MORRILL, of Me., held that there should be a permanent bankrupt act under all circumstances, and the people snould understand it. At the same time he would favor such amendments to the act as experience and time demonstrated to be necessary.

Mr. EDMUNDS stated that the Judiciary Mr. EDMUNDS stated that the Judiciary

Committee had been considering this subject, and would endeavor to vote upon it in due time. He ispressed voting upon SUCH AN IMPORTANT MATTER without due consideration and due presentation of the facts. If the Senator from Indiana [Mr. Monrows] itselfs upon pressing his motion at this inopportune time, he [Mr. EDMUNDS) hoped the Senate would vote it down, irrespective of the views which Senators might entertain on the schieft. Mr. MORTON, after some further discussion,

Mr. MORTON, after some further discussion, withdrew his amendment.

Mr. EDMUNDS said the simple object of the bill was to provide uniformity of decisions in the District courts, and to provide against injustice to honest debtors.

The bill was then passed.

Mr. GORDON, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported a substitute for the bill to authorize the Secretary of War to reopen and adjust the claim of the Western Railroad of Georgia.

Mr. OLAY TON introduced a bill for the relief of the heirs of John S. Fillmore, of Denver, Colorado. Ulaims.

Mr. WRIGHT called up the motion to reconsider the passage of the bill reducing the salary of the President to \$25,000 per annum, which was rejected—ayes 24, noes 31, and the bill will now be sent to the House.

J. The Senate then went into executive session, and then adjourned.

Under the regular Monday morning call for bills and resolutions for reference, only the fol-lowing were introduced and referred: Mr. JOYOE, of N. H.: Saveral bill for the relief of sundry citizens of Washington in connection with street improvements.

Mr. HENDEE, of Vt.: To amend the act incorporating the joint stock company of the Young Men's Christian Association of the District of

Odumbia.

Mr. McDOUGALL, of N. Y.: Providing that all pensions granted since March 4, 1861, shall date from the day of death or discharge. Mr. LAPHAM, of N. Y .: To amend the specie Mr. HUNTON, Va.: To ascertain the interest

of the heirs of Daniel Carroll, of Buddington, to certain real estate in Washington and secure the transfer of the same to the United States. transfer of the same to the United States.

Also, giving the Postmaster General power to use a new form canceling ink and to furnish every postmaster with a postmark.

Mr. U.W. Ell.L., of Pa.: To acquire the right to use a concrete pavement to be laid in Washing-

use a concrete pavement to be laid in Washingtos.

Mr. SUALES, of N. C.: To refund to distillers
of fruit spirits all sums collected under the set of
June Eo. 1881, in excess of \$5.

Mr. SMALLS, of S. C.: For the redemption
and sale of school fund lands in South Carolina.
Mr. NEAL, of Ohio: To regulate the assessment and collection of taxes for the support of the
government of the District of Columbia, and for
other purposes.
Mr. WELLS, of Mo.: To amend the revenue
laws relative to the duties on distilled spirits.
Mr. ULIVEE, of Iowa: To incorporate the
Sieux City and Black Hills Railroad Company.
Mr. PIPER, of Out: Concurrent resolutions
of the Legislature of California relative to the
configurent of Edward O'Meara Congdon, an
American citizen, in a foreign prison.
Mr. STEVENS, of Arisans: To provide for
the construction of s military road in Arisons.
Mr. MAGINNIS, of Aigentans: To amend the

act relative to intercourse and trade with the Indiana. Mr. O'BRIEN, of Md.: For relief of sundry citizens of Washington in connection with street mprovements.
Mr. THOMAS, of Md.: For the relief of Wm.
R. Gilmore, late collector of internal revenue for
the Fifth Maryland district.
On motion of Mr. BLACKBURN, of Ky., On metion of Mr. BLACKHURN, of Ky., the raies were supended and a resolution adopted requesting the President to inform the Heuse, if not incompatible with the public inter-est, whether since the the 4th of March, 1868,

EXECUTIVE OFFICIAL

acts or duties have been performed at a point at a distance from the seat of Government, with the date and length of time during which such duties were so performed, and what public necessity existed for the same, and whether such duties were performed in accordance with the act of April 16, 1790.

On motion of Mr. LYNDE, of Wis., the rules were suspended and the House adopted a resolution requesting the Secretary of the Treasury to inform the House whether any money has been paid to any newspaper, editor or correspondent for the publication of official notices, and if So, Or what purpose and out of what fund.

On motion of Mr. PAGE, of Cal., a resolution was adopted, under a suspension of the rules, requesting the President to open negotiations with the Chinese Government for a modification of the existing treaty with that Government, to restrict the same to commercial purposes, with a view to prevent Chinese emigration.

Mr. GLOVER, of Mo., moved to suspend the rules and adopt a resolution extending the scope of the investigation of the committee on the real estate pool of Washington and the Jay Cooke & Co., failure, to the official misconduct of any officer of the Government or member of the present Conseres, not to interfere with any investigation now being made by either House of Congress.

Mr. KASSON asked if the gentleman proposed to limit this inquiry to the real estate transactions.

Mr. GLOVER replied that it embraced any

Mr. GLOVER replied that it embraced any

Mr. KASSON said that in that case it proposed to investigate the conduct of Senators, a thing that had never before been done.

Mr. GLOVER modified his resolution to read, "Member of the present House of Representatives," instead of Congress, and it was adopted. Mr. KNOTT, from the Judiciary Committee, then reported the impeachment resolutions, which were read by the Clerk

The first resolution adopting the articles was agreed to without dissent.

Mr. CLYMER, of Pa., offered a substitute for the second resolution, the substitute naming the following gestlemen as managers, viz. J. Proctor RNOTT, of Ky.; SCOTT LORD, of N. Y.; W. P. LYNDE, of Wis, JAMES A. McMARON, of Oble; GEORGE A. JENCKS, of Pa.; WILLIAM A. WHERLER, of N. Y., and GEORGE F. HOAR, of Mass.

The substitute was adopted and the resolution OFFICIAL MISCONDUCT.

Inst.
The substitute was adopted and the resolution agreed to.

Mr. WHEELER asked, in view of his health and duties, official and private, which had accumulated during his absence, that he be relieved from serving as see of the managers on the part of the House, and the name of his colleogue [Mr. of the House, and the name of his colleogue [Mr. LAPHAN] be substituted.

Mr. HUNTON, of Va., inquired if the gentleman was in accord with the sentiments of the House on the matter.

Mr. WHEELER said he had never expressed his views, and if he had been selected without such an expression his colleague should not be questioned. He paid a high tribute to the legal and personal reputation of Mr. LAPHAM.

Mr. WODD, of N. Y., ryoke highly of Mr. LAPHAM's legal attainment and personal integrity, declaring them above criticism, and said that next to Mr. WHEELER Mr. LAPHAM was the choice of the New York eelegation.

Mr. HOSKINS, of N. Y., thanked the House for the compliment to the delegation, and as Mr. WHEELER had declined to Serve as manager, he recommended the substitution of Mr. LAPHAM, who had no superior as a lawyer in all western New York.

The substitution of the new name of Mr. LAP

New York.
The substitution of the new name of Mr. LAP-HAM for that of Mr. WHEELER was agreed to.
At the request of Mr. KNOFF, the NAME OF SCOTT LORD

and his own were transposed, so as to place Mr.
Lond at the head of the board of managers.
Resolutions were then adopted directing the
Clerk of the House to notify the Senate of the
action of the House, and directing the managers
to present the articles of impeachment to the
Senate.
On motion of Mr. SEELYE, of Mass., the rules
were suspended, and the bill providing for the
sale of the Pawnee reservation considered and
passed. sale of the Pawnee reservation considered and passed.

Mr. HUNTON, of Va., moved to suspend the rules for the purpose of allowing him to report from the Committee on Revolutionary Peasions and War of 1812 a bill amending the laws granting pensions to the soldiers and sallors of the war of 1812 and their widows.

The bill directs to be placed on the pension roll the names of the surviving officers and enlisted and drafted mes, without regard to color, including militia and volunteers of the mittary and

The amount of pension is fixed at \$5 per month, and persons now receiving a pension are not to receive over the \$8 for both pensions under this act.

The bill also restores to the rolls for disloyalty during the late war. It also provides that when a pensioner has died since his name was stricken from the roll the arrearges shall go to his widow, and if no widow to his minor children.

Mr. CONGER, of Mich., moved to amend the fifth section by making the

PAYMENT TO PENSIONERS stricken from the rolls date from the passage of the act, instead of May 1, 1865, and subsequently accepted a modification, as a provise to the section, that no money shall be paid to any one on account of arrears during his term of disability; which was adopted.

Mr. CASWELL, of Wis., moved to strike out the sixth section. Rejected—yeas 90, nays 107.

After some further amendment to perfect the language of the sixth section of the bill, the previous question was seconded, and the third reading of the bill ordered.

Mr. CONGER, of Mich., called for the reading Mr. CONGER, of Mich., called for the reading of the engrossed bill; and— Mr. COX, of N. Y., to gain time, moved to ad-journ, and demanded the yeas and nays on his motion.

The roll call had proceeded to the letter E, when a compromise was effected, and Mr. CON-GER and Mr. COX each witndrew his motion, and the bill was passed.

Mr. GLOVER, of Mo., moved to suspend the rules and pass a preamble and resolution reciting that. whereas it appears from the accounts of the Keeper of the House restaurant with Hallet Kilbourn that the said Hallet Kilbourn, new a prisoner in the jail by order of the House, is being fed in the most extravagant and sumptuous manner,

from the Capitol to the jail in a hack, and that he is being furnished by his friends with the choloest wines to the destruction of jail discipline and to the defeat of the object for which he was confined in the jail; therefore

Resolved, That the Sergeant at Arms be directed to contract with the keeper of the jail to furnish the said Kilbourn the same food furnished other prisoners in the jail, and that he be allowed no wines, liquors, or intoxicating drinks, unless prescribed in good faith by a regular medical practitioner.

Accompanying the bill Mr. GLOVER sent up medical practitioner.

Accompanying the bill Mr. GLOVER sent up to be read a bill of fare about five feet in length, but ebjection was made to the reading of it, and considerable excitement followed the reading of the resolution, and a motion to adjourn was made, which was rejected on division—64 to 108.

A vote on division was taken on the resolution, and resulted—years 103, nays 69, and the Speaker pro tem, Mr. Springer, declared the resolution adopted.

pre tem., Mr. Springers, declared the resolution adopted.

Much confusion ensued, and Mr. FORT, of Ill., disputed the decision of the Chair.

Figality, the SPEAKER pro tem. discovered that there was not the necessary two thirds, and declared the resolution lost.

The year and nays were ordered, and the vote resulted—year 95, nays 59, so the resolution was not adopted. not adopted.

Mr. HEREFORD, of West Va., from the Committee on Commerce, reported the river and harbor appropriation bill, which was ordered printed and recommitted.

Mr. RANDALL, of Pa., moved to suspend the rules and make an order for EVENING SESSIONS

on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday evenings of the present week.

On a vote by rising there were 98 in the affirmative and none in the negative.

No quorum voting, on motion of Mr. RAN-DALL, the year and nays were ordered.

The roll was called, and the vote stood—yeas, 105; nays, 9. The roll was called, and the vote account 105; nays, 9, Mr. RUSE, of Wis, made the point that no Mr. MUSR, of Wis, made the point that no quorum had voted.

Mr. RANDALL moved a call of the House.

Mr. HUAR, of Mass., made the point of order that there could be no call of the House in the absence of the Speaker.

The CHAIR (Mr. Springers) overruled the point of order, and the Clerk proceeded to call the roll. At the conclusion of the roll call and the call of the absentees,

Mr. RANDALL moved that the Sergeant at Arms be directed to take into custody the absences and bring them before the House.

Mr. HOAR renewed his point of order that a call could not go on without the actual Speaker in the chair. in the chair.

The CHAIR overruled the point of order.

Mr. HOAR appealed from the decision of the Chair.
Mr. RANNING moved to lay the appeal on the table.
The CHAIR was about to put the motion, when Mr. HOAR complained that he had not even been permitted to state his appeal, and that the Chair had not stated his point of order to the Hense. Chair had not stated his point of order to the House.

The UHAIR then proceeded to state the point of order, the appeal and the motion to table collectively.

Mr. HOAR claimed the right to state the grounds on which he based his point of order.

The UHAIR decided that the gentleman was out of order.

Mr. HOAR said the Chair was violating all the courtestes of the House.

The motion to lay the appeal on the table was put and carried.

Mr. BAKER, of Ind, moved that all further proceedings under the call be dispensed with. Rejected.

Finelly, the resolution of Mr. RANDALL, directing the Sergeant-at-Arms to bring in absences, was adopted.

Numerous attempts to come to an understanding were made and tabled, until 6 p. m., when it was agreed that there should he no objection to the greecintion for a night season, and then further proceedings were dispensed with, and the Heuse solonness.

THE FALL OF MATAMORAS.

REVOLUTIONISTS CROWNED WITH SUCCESS

THEY TAKE THE CITY BY STORM

THE INHABITANTS WELCOME THE VICTORS

Galveston, April 3.— A News special, dated Brownsville, April 2, says: This morning at o'clock General Toledo went out to Matamoras with one hundred men to reconnoitre. He was en-

Christo learned that

GEN. LEBARRA WAS IN FORT EROWN

he surrendered. Gen. Diaz has complete possession of Matamoras, and the refugees will soon
be flocking to the other side.

Later particulars of to-day's doings are being
secertained. Gen. Labarra was with General
Toledo reconnoitering the forces. Gen. Toledo
fell back to Casa Mata, but had been separated
from Len. Labarra. About 7:39 o'clock a fight
took place between the Nicht regular cavairy
and the regiments of Laparena and Angine.
This was outside of the town. The cavairy surrendered.

were taken at Monterey fort by the revolution-ists and carried by hand to some part of the city. The former gunners served them. When they were fring upon Class Mata the 221 infantry abandoned the fort of San Fernando and entered Class Mata.

THE FIGHT AT CASA MATA WAS BRISK THE FIGHT AT CASA MATA WAS BRISK for half an hour. The revolutionists attempted to take the works by storm and were repulsed. Just as they were ready for another attempt a white flag was raised. Colonel Unristo offered his sword to General Diaz. The latter complimented him, and teld him to wear his sword. The number of men surrendered by Colonel Christo is variously estimated at from 119 to 362.

Col. Parrott was thrown from his horse in an affray outside of the town, and is a prisoner. An officer of Gen. Diaz gives the following list of captures: 550 men, 17 pieces of artillery, 712 stand of small arms, besides those in the hands of the prisoners. The surgeon reports

THERE KILLED AND TWELLE WOUNDED.

THREE KILLED AND TWELVE WOUNDED. THREE KILLED AND TWELVE WOUNDED.
The officers report five killed and sixteen wounded.
Gens. Trevino and Laranjo had Ool. Ordonnes surrounded day before yesterday, near Punto Arguada. Trevino sent a courier to Gen. Diaz, saying he would defeat Ordonnes. Trevino is expected in Matamoras within three days.
Gen. Diaz was preparing a note to-day to Gen. Potter requesting or demanding the removal of the gunboat from before Matamoras. Herpresence is said to be DISAGREEABLE TO HIM.

He has expressed a determination to remain at Matamoras until his troops enter the City of Mexico.

An entire change is in progress. Diaz's men are crowding on to Matamoras, and the Lordo men are coming to this back.

A GIANT CORPORATION.

The Atlantic, W. and O. R. R. PRTERSBURG, March 20, 1876.
To the Editor of the National Republican:
Sin: Your correspondent "Rip.," writing from ber 11, 1875, in speaking of the Atlantic, W. and O. R. R. and Mahonelsm, used the following language: "And here is the milk in the cocoanut. Der 11, 1875, in speaking of the Atlantic, W. and O. R. R. and Mahoneism used the following language: "And here is the milk in the coccanut. This giant corporation, stretching from Norfolk to Bristol, that has controlled State legislation, has controlled and is controlling every paper along its line, so that there is not one to day that dare breathe a word of opposition, is tottering to its Ital." The recent verification of the prediction by the application of the trustees for the bondholders for the appointment of a receiver, would indicate that "Rip." is a prophet or the son of a prophet. The death strangles of the giant are convulsing our microscopic world. The great "luminary" or boss of the conservative ring in this State and his satellites are in great trepidation, and are moving heaven and earth to have the here of the crater appointed receiver, having a mortal dread of the damaging expenses that would certainly follow a change of management. But would it be doing justice to the reditors of the road, among whom is the State of Virginia, which has a second mortrage line upon the road of \$4,000,000, to appoint as receiver the man who by his proved reckless misapplication of the proceeds of the \$15,000,000 to appoint as receiver the man who by his proved reckless misapplication of the proceeds of the \$15,000,000 to appoint as receiver the man who by his proved reckless misapplication of the proceeds and internal Navigation of the House of Delegates, in its session of 1873-"4, which disclosed some damaging facts which the management has never been able to satisfactorily explain. This report, signed by Delegate Giosdo, of the country of Lee, and Delegate Yau Ankeo, of Sussex, and introduced by the latter, among other things said: "We are of the opinion that this amount of bonds, \$4,500,000, the last sole remnant of the \$9,500,000, under the committee that he had set aside that amount, \$4,500,000, for that purpose, when the proper time should arrive to build this extension. The "minority report: "say further:

sequestration of property.

It will be noticed that the "sequestration" of 40,500,000 bonds asked for by the "minerity" furnishes the basis for the present complaint made by the trustees in saking for a receiver. In support of their allegations and request, the minority made the following exhibit from the annual reports of the President: "An account of losses acknowledged and reported to stockholders: For year ending September 30, 1871, (see first annual report,) losses, none; for year ending September 30, 1873, (see second annual report,) losses, \$350,-801.85; for year ending September 30, 1873, (see second annual report,) losses, \$350,-801.85; for year ending September 30, 1873, (see third annual report,) losses, \$740,191.80; total losses in three years, present management, \$1,-70,197.80. "It is a significant fact that the deed of trust for the \$15,000,000 loan was acknowledged on the 30th day of September, 1871, and from and after that date losses began to accrue, as will be seen from the foregoing statement, and the reports of the company furnish no clue by which to trace this immense loss of over a million and a quarter dollars.

The minority report also devalenced this fact:

trace this immense loss of over a million and a quarter dollars.

The minority report also developed this fact:
'In table ace of report for the year ending both September, 1872, just below the entry of the loss of \$850,801.50, under the side head of 'assets,' there appears this entry: 'X. special deposits with banks, bankers, &a., \$1,575,541.00." In the next, 'annual reports' this item of "special deposits," &c, has totally disappeared, and no account given of it.

SOME MORE DAMAING FACTS.

These are only a few of the gravely damaring

Some more Dawasing Facts.

These are only a few of the gravely damaging facts developed by the above croose. It is unnecessary for us to say that the infority report did not pass the Legislature of Liegislat, but it was the beginning of the end. When Mahone reached London last fall, we are informed that he found this minority report, accompanied by Van Auken's speech in its support, confronting him. The same thing occurred when he reached Amsterdam, and not finding the bondholders so rusceptible to "argument" as a Virginia Legislature, his mission proved a failure. This corporation has been used almost solely as a political and personal machine, a fact that is patent to every anti-ring man in the State. In view of the above facts, is it any wonder that the management, its organs and its dependents are in the utmost consternation, and are moving Hesven and earth to influence Judge Bond to appeint Mahone receiver? They know full well that when the end does come it will sound the death knoll of the Conservative party in this State, and some parties will be ready to call upon the "rocks and the mountains to fall upon and hide them." They have a mortal fear that under a change of management the amount may be ascertained that has been expended in subsidizing and maintaining organs, in presenting solid "arguments" to Legislatures, in maintaining an agent at fa large sum per annum to hover about Richmond during the sessions of the Legislature to—in the language of John S. Grise—"practice his mefarious trade," to make and unmake Governors, to run sham. Conservative conventions, to make men United States Senators when they could not be gotten rid of otherwise, to put up such election jobs as has been practiced to Norfolk, Pertsmouth and Petersburg, and such as were practiced all over the Second Countressional district in the fall of 15% in order to strengthen the ring by sending John Goods to Unerress against the will of the people, all deemed necessary to postnone as long as possible the fund day of reakening. The relat

DIAZ'S WATCHWORD, "ON TO MEXICO"

been inspired by two motives: 1. To wreak vengennee for his master upon Van Auken for fathering ""winority report" in the Legislature; 2. To sustain himself in a seat which was obtained by fraud, a fact of which no one is better informed than ha, by throwing mud at James H. Platt, to whem the seatarightfully belongs. If he stated that Van Auken was appointed through Plut's infinence he stated what was false. And no one knows better than he that his defaloation occurred through a subordinate of the same type as himself, a "Virginia gentleman," a fact of which he was fully informed by the people of Sussex during his campaign for Congress, and he exhibits an ineffable meanness in making a charge of this fort, when he knows that his own partirens in Sussex and Petersburg, including the Democratic papers, sequit Van Auken of any moral responsibility in the matter. He also knows that he surrendered up his farm in Sussex and all his property to meet the loss as far as he could. Goode's action only proves his desperation, and that the commission of one fraud or crime necessitates the perpetration of another to cover up and conceal the first. We had always supposed it to be a fundamental element in chivalry not to strike a man when down, but there seems to be no code which applies to and governs the infamy of Democratic statesmen (?)

The ring here are much exercised about this receivership: it convulses the whole "nation" of Virginia. The ring organs are yelping lustily for their chief. The ring conganism of mattership the convulses the whole "nation" of ackeloth and asbes will go up with a sudden bound, for there will be greater mouraing in the Southside part of the "nation" than there was at the downfall of our beloved Confederacy in April, 1865. The Index Appeal published in a recent issue a communication which contains the following language: "And while Gen. Mabone needs no vindication or recommendation, I will say if we cannot trust him, in the name of God who can we trust!" The average mind, we cipie, will be una o clock General Toledo went out to Matamoras with one hundred men to reconnoitre. He was endeavoring to ascertain the position of the Revolutionary force. While thus engaged a column of cavalry suddenly passed between him and Matamoras, completely isolating him. The main body of Disa's army marched boldly upon the works in the upper part of the city. Not a gun was fired from the works.

The regular troops and national guard hurrabed for Diaz. Gen. Labarra discharged his revolver and then retreated to the river bank with about twenty-five men. He asked permission to pass, which was granted on condition of his becoming a prisoner, and being disarmed he and the detachment are in Fort Brown.

Another version is that Gen. Toledo had six hundred men, and that when outside they pronounced and joined Diaz. Gen. Diaz has more thousand men. He was received with great rejeicing by the people of Matamoras.

Cols. Parrott and Christo refused to surronder. They hold some forts. A brisk cannonade is going on, and it is not known what the result may be. The firing is mostly from Casa Mata and the fort of San Fernando. When Colonel Christo learned that

been the fortune of opera-goers in Washington to hear singing as satisfactory in its beauty and purity, but never so passionate and grand in combination, with dramatic gifts of such transcendent power. There was a sweetness and a depth and a glory in the voice of Parepa, the recollection of which is only strengthened as her years with the Infinite "glide by," but in grandeur, breadth and tragic gifts Titless must be accorded superior rank. She came upon the stage last night, not with bews and smiles and coquetry characteristic of print donne we could name, but as a soleum priestess, the daughter of an Arch Druid, and she swept her audience from all present surroundings back to Gaul and the islands of Britain, to their oak groves and stately temples as they were eighteen hundred years ago. It was an evening with the old Roman generals, their armise, eagles and standards, and with the priests and prophets and kings of a race that worshiped the sun and sacrificed on their altars both men and beasts. It was a re-enjoyment of the old, old story that "lows rules the court, the camp, the grove," and penetrates sacred temples and this even the hearts of vestals. In the love of Pollio and Norms there is the rame tenderness, the same exquisite beauty and pathos which make the names of Romeo and Juliot forever interesting. For love they perished to gether. On the funeral pyre Norma and Pollio sing,

"There more pure and there more holy gener. On the lands, yet and there more holy sing, "There more pure and there more holy Does begin eternal love." but their love has around it gloomler shadows, direr consequences and more startling tragedies than those of the Montague and Capulet. Norma's

Ford's Opera House.

The inclement weather of last night did not interiere with a large assemblage of males at Ford's Opera House, to witness the classic tableaux arranged by Mr. Matt. Morgas, and Ford's Opera House, to witness the classic tableaux arranged by Mr. Matt. Morgas, and which have created so decided a sensation in New York and Baltimore. As a matter of course, the audience attended only to witness the tableaux, which, from the mistaken efforts of the police authorities in other cities, had gained an unenviable reputation. It is hard to measure the moral ideas and practices of the police of any city, but, to our mind, the variety performance which preceded the tableaux was the only objectionable portion of the entertainment. Such of it as was not vulgar was obeap and uninteresting, and, as a whole, it fell flat on the audience, and, if a word of advice is in order, we suggest to the management an entire change of programme in that respect, satisfied that it cannot but be for the better.

Of the tableaux, eight in number, it can be truthfully said that while they are an innovation in this section, at least, they are well worth witnessing. The figures are all fine, the posing excellent, and the only objection which can be urged against them is that they are composed of animate forms instead of counterfeit presentments in oil or marble, which even the most fastidious are went to look upon and admire without blushing. The sight is well worth seeing, but gentlemen who visit it should remember the most of the Knights of the Garter, "Hont soif qui mail y genze."

The performance at the Theatre Comique commences with the "Hen Pecked Husband" and Tierry and Oroniz'a "Ashantee Recruits." Then comes the grand ballet, entitled "The Butter-liles," and it is really excellent. After this, the "Two Tramps;" Harcourt and O'Coner's sketch, "I'm a Married Man;" Master Herbert and Little Joe Cawthorne, Little Lotte's sectionental selections and fancies; drama, "Marked for Life." Miss Kitty Aliyne made her reappearance, and was warmly congratulated upon her recovery from severe sickness. The house was crowded. John B. Gough To-night-Mr. Gongh's great lecture, "Peculiar People,"

Tallmadge Hall-Memorial Concert. This evening there will be a concert at Tall-madge hall, in the series of the Memorial church entertalements. The programme is premises of a most enjoyable evening, admission, 50 cents; lady and gentleman,

to a resume of the interesting things he saw while

Mrs. Austin Baldwin, of New York, and Mrs.

KON-NECK-TIE-KUT.

BEAVY BEPUBLICAN CAMS IN THE STATE

FATAL DUEL IN VIRGINIA

GOVERNOR INGRESOLL PROBABLY RESCIRED

TWO YOUNG MEN KILL EACH OTHER

ANOTHER CASE WITH A WOMAN IN IT

NOTHING LEFT BUT HONOR, SIR !"

CONNECTICUT ELECTION.

The Governor Will not be Elected by the Pecple.
HABTFORD, CONN., April ?.-The election is roceeding quietly. The polis do not close till o'clock, and it is impossible to give anything

enaite about the result. HEAVY DEPUBLICAN GAINS. HARTFORD, CONN., April 3.-Hartford city gives Robinson, (Rep.,) 3,260; Ingersoll, (Dem.,) 3,306; Atwater, (greenback,) 167; Smith, (Temperance,) 20. Ingersoll's majority, 513. Last year his majority was 1,201. Four-sen ether towns give Robinson 2,803; Ingersoit, 3,104; Atwater, 119, and Smith, 24.

The same towns last year gave Greene, (Rep.,) 2,574; Ingersoit, 3,222, and Smith, (Temp.,) 195.

The Re-ublican gain in these towns and in Hartford is 894.

PALLING OFF OF THE VOTE. Nonwick, April 3.— Five towns show a slight falling off in the total vote from last year, with no apparent change in proportion. Indications are that Wait, Republican, is elected to Congress over Wells, Democrat, by a good majority. The storm and raw, disagreeable air will affect the vote some in the State. Four State tiegets are in the field, and the chances are majorita an election of Governor by the people. The Legislature will probably be very close. The greenback men are polling a considerable vote here. There are three candidates for mayor here—a Democrat, a Republican and an Independent—with the chances in favor of the first. There will be a pretty full vote in this city.

A REPUBLICAN GAIN OF 894. A REPUBLICAN GAIN OF 50%.

HARTFORD, April 3.—Sixty-six towns, including Hartford, give Robinson 15,733; Ingersoil, 17,668; Smith, (temperance,) 492; Atwater, (greenback,) 416. The same towns last year gave Green, 15,607; Ingersoil, 18,640; Smith, (temperance,) 804; scattering, 5. So far as heard from the Republicans have gained 11 Representatives and the Democrats 14.

GCV. INGRESOLL PRODABLY RESCIED. GCV. ISGREGAL FROMABLY ALEXAND.

HARTYOND, April 3.—Seventy-one towns give
Robinson 17,342, Ingersoll 19,540, Smith 570, Atwater 450; a Republican gain of 1,135. Gev. Ingersoll is no doubt re-elected by the popular vote
and the Legislature is Democratic.

CRIPPLING ECONOMY. Shutting off the New York Post Office Gas. NEW YORK, April 3.-Postmaster James has received orders from Washington to cut down ex-penses. The appropriation for warming and heating the building has been exhausted, and Congress has neglected to make any prevision for the emergency. Mr. James sent a dispatch today to Washington stating that after to night gas will be shut off and all night operations and day operations in the basement must be suspended unless some post office firm will pay the bilis; otherwise the entire postal service will be crip-pled. The gas companies have been notified, and will shut off the gas to night.

BOSTON SUPPERING. BOSTON SUPPLIFIED.

BOSTON, April 3.—An order was received from Secretary Bristow to day directing that the fall light and water be cut off from the public-buildings here, owing to the appropriation being exhausted. In the Fost Office the engineers and other employees in charge of the building have been discharged, and the building will probably be in total darkness to night, unless temporary arrangements are made. The Custom-house, United States Court house, and Marine hospital are in the same predicament.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The African Explorer. LIVERTOOL, April 3.—Lieutenaot Cameron was presented with an address by the Town Council to day, and afterwards entertained as luncheon by the Mayor. The liabilities of Messys. Alexander, Duranty t. Co. are reported to be \$2,000,000.

& Co. are reported to be \$2,000,000.

LONDON. April 4—In the House of Lords last night the Earl of Shaftesbury offered his motion for an address te the Queen, praying Her Majesty not to assume the title of Eunpress. He argued that that title was distasteful to a vast majority of the people, and made the noint that after the recent argument of Mr. Disraell the assumption of such a title would be an insult to the Char. The Earl of Carnarvon opposed and Lord Selbourne supported the motion, which, after a long debate, was rejected by a vote of 137 to 91.

A Fatal Duel-RICHMOND, VA, April 2.—Thaxton T. Robin-son and Jesse Mitchell, two young men highly connected in Campbell county, Va., met to-day at New Providence Church, near Russburg, in that county, to settle an old feud with pistols. Robinson was shot through the abdomen, and Mitchell received one shot in the hand, which, Mitchell received one shot in the hand, which, glancing, went through his cheek and lodged in the back of his neck, and another in the breast. The latest report states that Robinson is dead and Mitchell cannot survive. The difficulty is understood to have been about a woman. Robinson was a licutenant in the United States army, and has been absent seven years on duty on the Texan frontier, and Mitchell has been recently appointed United States gauger.

MONTGOMERY, ALA., April 3, 2:30 p. m .- A storm has prevailed over nearly the entire State, coming from the east and lasting 19 hours without intermission, accompanied by unusually heavy thunder and continuous wind and lightheavy thunder and continuous wind and light-ning. It is considered the heaviest rain ever known, seven inches of water having fallen in the time. Great damage has been done to the planting interests. The Alabama river has risen 50 feet and is now rising at the rate of 4½ lockes per hour. No deaths are reported, but many houses have been blown down. No trains have been running since Saturday.

Contracts Awarded. Baltimers, April 3.—At a meeting of the water beard this evening contracts were awarded for the building of five of the seven sections of the conduit of the Gunpowder river permanent water supply, as follows: First section to Bruce & Patterson, of Baltimore, \$128,658; second and third sections to L. B. and J.F. McCabe, of Baltimore, \$235,286; sixth and seventh sections to John Donoghue, of Emmitteburg, Md., \$276,337. BALTIMORE, April 3 .- At a meeting of the

A Dangerous Crevasse-MEMPHIS, April 3 .- The officers of the steamer J. White report a large crevasse at Davis's landing on Saturday night and yesterday. The water was pouring through, and some three plantations were already submerged. Davie's in half mile above Napoleon, on the Mississippi side. Water through this crevasse will run into the old river. The water in the lower por-tion of the White river a already over the banks.

The Whisky Frauds. Chicago, April 3.—The grand jury of the United States court have found an indictment against J. D. Ward, member of the Forty-third Congress from the Third Illinois district, and

CABLE PLASHES. Rows, April 3.—The Pope has created Monsig-Panis, April 8 .- Gen, Camille Oremer died to

Paving Pennsylvania Avenue.

Senator Dorsey's bill providing for the pavement of Pennsylvania avenue, which was introduced and recommitted to the District Committee, is well designed to secure a good pavement at fair cost, well kept in repair for a series of years. The bill is objectionable in that it assumes to appoint the commission to take charge of the business. The Constitution leaves this power in the hands of the Executive, unless Congress chooses to vest the minor appointments in the heads of Departments or courts of taw. In this instance army officers are designated, who are liable to be ordered by direction of the President, as Commander in Chief, upon other duty. The bill should therefore leave the designation of the engineers composing the commission to the President. The commission is to select the material and contract for the pavement, after proper advertisement, the cost to be borne by the Georgetown Railway Company for the Gises between its tracks and two feet upon either side of the same, and one third of the remainder by the property fronting on the Avenue, one third by the United States, and the other third by the gusural revenues of the District—the expense thus allotted to be assessed and collecting taxes, except the proportion assessed against the United States, which shall be paid by the Secretary of the Treasury to the contractors for the work. The cost of paving and the removal of the present pavement is not to exceed \$4.00 per square yard.

shirts of this county a request was made for a who desired the prayers of the Oburch to rise, shuggy old miner, burning with a desire to do it part, arose, and, putting his hand down too h buckskin, meekly inquired, "How much will it b hoes !"—Canon City (Col.) dreienche,